

THE WEEKLY GAZETTE.

VOL. XVIII.

COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO., SATURDAY, JUNE 29, 1896.

NUMBER 25.

FORAKER NOMINATED.

The Republicans Choose the Port-ent as their Candidate.

The President's Executive Nominations for a Third Term.

Foraker Receives Enthusiastic Greeting by the Journalists.

Two Senators Taken Before the President Was Reached.

The Columbia Convention.

COLUMBIA, June 28.—The republican state convention was called to order at 10 o'clock this morning and the temporary organization was made permanent. The report of the committee on platform was made public last night and was read and accepted.

The nominations for governor being in order, the names of R. L. Jamison of Ashtabula, Congressman L. Morey, Col. A. A. Neil of Frank in county, Captain Wilson Vance of Hancock county, General Robert P. Kennedy of Logan county, and General A. Jones of Marion county, Judge O'Neil of Lebanon and General James O. Marietta were presented.

The friends of Governor Foraker determined not to formally present the name of their candidate but to begin at once to vote for him when the roll was called. Their estimate was that Foraker would receive about 250 votes on the first ballot and that he would be nominated on the second. The opposition thought that they had a surprise in store for the Foraker men. There were 828 votes in the convention and 45 were necessary for a choice. Congressman McKinley received an ovation when he presented the name of General Jones.

The first ballot resulted: Foraker, 207; Kennedy, 37; Jones, 96; Morey, 27; O'Neil, 95; Neil, 59; Jamison, 39; Vance, 43; Neil, 37; Gibson, 28; General Burnside.

The second ballot was taken and when the roll was called, private law showed Foraker to have gained only about thirty votes over the first ballot and the delegates began to go over to Foraker and he was nominated.

Great confusion prevailed, but after a while order was restored and Foraker's nomination was made unanimous. A committee was sent to bring Foraker to the convention. After considerable waiting Foraker was brought in and was received with enthusiasm and made a speech accepting the nomination. He said he understood that the nomination meant he was to be a candidate for governor and that a vote.

R. L. Jamison of Ashtabula county was nominated for lieutenant governor on the first ballot. C. C. Dickman of Cheyenne was nominated for supreme judge. John S. Brown was nominated for treasurer. Grant E. Foster, chief of the supreme court, D. K. Watson, attorney general, John Hancock, secretary, commissioner and William Cain member of the board of public works.

Rothacker's Queer Idea.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., June 28.—O. M. Rothacker, managing editor of the Omaha Republican, is in the city visiting his friend Recorder Michael. Rothacker was asked by a reporter for his opinion of the Cronin murder and replied: "Cronin is not dead. He is alive and well and will show up in England before many more days." Puzzled for an explanation of his belief, Mr. Rothacker said that for a number of years he had been in a position to know of the character and movements of men connected with organizations in the United States interested in the emancipation of Ireland and that he had seen Cronin at the idea that Recorder Michael, A. E. Sullivan or any of the triangle was responsible for the alleged trial of Cronin.

Mr. Rothacker expressed himself as being positive that the body found in the sewer was not that of Cronin but a "suit" obtained from a Chicago medical college. Continuing, Mr. Rothacker said: "My belief that Cronin is alive is strengthened by a telegram addressed to a prominent Irishman in Omaha, and which was shown me. It was sent from Chicago and its contents were to the effect that positive assurance had been received by the sender that Cronin was still alive and requesting information as to his whereabouts."

A Big Enterprise.

BALTIMORE, June 28.—A syndicate of eastern big game hunters and sportsmen have made heavy purchases of minerals near Cumberland and Gap on the line between Kentucky and Tennessee. A new town is to be built under the name of Middleborough in Kentucky where immense quantities of iron mines will be erected. It will be known as the American Association (limited). Over \$2,000,000 in cash have already been paid out and upwards of 8,000 acres of minerals have been purchased. Over \$7,000,000 more is expected for the new enterprise.

The Behring Sea Question.

OTTAWA, June 28.—The senate in session today took no action on the Behring Sea question. The Behring Sea question is a subject which has been discussed by the government in regard to protecting the Behring Sea fishing vessels in Behring Sea. The question is as to the right of the United States to exclusive jurisdiction

will, for the present, be held in abeyance as on good authority it is expected that the British government is seeking the co-operation of several maritime powers of the world with a view to closing the Behring Sea and that it will probably end in the reference of the question to arbitration. The British government has requested the Dominion government to take no action until a settlement has been arrived at in this way. It is stated that several maritime powers would have been invited to take part in support of the contention of the British government, but that bearing sea is not a close sea. It is also stated that claims for damage through seizures of British sailors by the United States cruisers will also be submitted to arbitration when the question of jurisdiction is taken up.

No Prize Fights in Louisiana.

NEW ORLEANS, June 28.—Governor Nichols today issued a proclamation to suppress prize fighting in the state of Louisiana. He said that he had received information to the effect that one or more prize fights had been arranged to take place shortly near the city of New Orleans, and his proclamation was issued to prevent prize fighting in any of the parishes of the state of Louisiana, and that if such exhibition was attempted that persons concerned may be held to strict legal responsibility and punished.

In an interview tonight with the parties selecting the Sullivan-Kilrain battle grounds, they say the governor's proclamation would not in any way interfere with the arrangements made, as they never intended locating a ring within the jurisdiction of Louisiana.

Portugal and Great Britain.

LONDON, June 28.—The Portuguese government today cancelled the concession it had granted for the purchase of a railway at Delagoa Bay. The British consul at Delagoa Bay has asked that a man-of-war be sent there to protect the interests of British subjects. It is reported that Germany is seeking Portugal in its endeavor to counteract the British influence in Africa.

Lord Salisbury, in the house of lords last evening, stated that the government had earnestly requested Portugal to refrain from taking any action and to give time to which to settle the Delagoa Bay question. It would not be within Portugal's right to refuse to arbitrate the matter.

Terrible Railroad Accident.

GALLATIN, Conn., June 28.—A terrible railroad accident occurred this morning at 3 o'clock on the Chesapeake and Nassau road. A passenger train came to a halt at 3 o'clock. The train consisted of the passenger and baggage cars, a cow car and an engine. About sixty feet from the engine, a passenger car was struck by a freight car, causing the passenger car to be crushed and several persons were seriously injured. An engine was left for the scene of the accident with Superintendent Weiss and physicians on board. The telephone communication is not working and everything is in confusion. The wrecked cars are badly smashed and it is feared that there are a few bodies under the wreckage. Fourteen persons were down in the wreck.

Control of the Oregon Railway.

NEW YORK, June 28.—The control of the Oregon railway has been secured by the Southern Pacific. The terms of the agreement have not been definitely arranged, but the price is said to be \$5,000,000, of which \$1,000,000 is to be in stock and the balance is supposed to be in cash. The Oregon railway, narrow gauge, and through connections with the narrow gauge road, gives an entrance into Portland.

A Grave Charge.

THREE OAKS, Mich., June 28.—Fred White, an "Indian" farmer of Berrien county, has filed a complaint with the interstate commerce commission against the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern railway, charging them with carrying on a gigantic system of robbery by taking the pounds of wheat from every load weighed at the elevators by means of false weights. White is accused by a large number of wheat farmers in Berrien county and northern Indiana.

Leadville Losses.

LEADVILLE, June 28.—Leadville lost another poor prospect today. One of the day, located by Paul and Stevens and the property for Paul and Stevens and Goodman for Leadville. Score:

Leadings.....1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
Pueblo.....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Leadville.....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0

Sixteen Before the Commission.

LONDON, June 28.—Sixteen members of parliament and lord mayor of Dublin appeared before the Parnell commission today. Parnell would not say he opposed the principles of the Parnell society. He said that boycotting was a necessary evil.

Boulanger's Pension Stopped.

PARIS, June 28.—Pargot says that at the request of the senate committee, which made an investigation into the charges against Boulanger, the payment of Boulanger's pension has been stopped. Boulanger will bring suit against the government to compel payment.

Midland's New Tariff.

DENVER, June 28.—The York and has issued a tariff from New York and Greenwood to Denver of 80 per cent. This is a reduction of 50 per cent over the previous rates. No through rates can be given from these points.

An Extension of Time.

WASHINGTON, June 28.—Secretary Olney has decided to grant six weeks extension of the time allowed the British to deliver the cruiser Clarendon, which is to be built in the United States.

CAMERON DEAD.

The Ex-Secretary of War and Ex-Secretary Passes Away.

A Terrible Railroad Disaster Took Place Yesterday.

Deaths of Two Train Passengers and a Freight Train.

William H. Cameron, Ex-Secretary of War, Passed Away.

Cameron Dead.

LANCASTER, Pa., June 28.—General Simon Cameron died at 8 o'clock this evening. The general's condition during the day was rather encouraging and, though he came suddenly during a weak attack, he was not troubled by a weak attack. He was a native of Pennsylvania. He was a member of the United States senate and was ex-Secretary of War. He was married to Mrs. Elizabeth Cameron. He was a member of the United States senate and was ex-Secretary of War. He was married to Mrs. Elizabeth Cameron.

A Triple Collision.

PITTSBURGH, June 28.—A triple collision of freight trains occurred near Carroll, Pa., on the Pennsylvania road at 8 o'clock this morning. Thirty cars were wrecked and seven persons killed. Four of them being unknown to the public.

At the four named freight trains were bound for Carroll and had reached the bridge at various times when it collided with an extra freight train coming in an opposite direction. Another freight train was standing on a side track on the bridge and the wrecked cars crashed against it, causing one to come down and a number of cars to go over an embankment into the creek a distance of fifty feet. Engineer Caldwell and a fireman were killed instantly and a fireman was seriously injured. The bodies of four men have been taken from the wreck. The loss to the company will be very heavy.

PITTSBURGH, June 28.—The following train was received today from Greensburg, Pa.: The wreck at Carroll this morning was a freight train. The engine was a 4-6-0 and was carrying a load of coal. The train was wrecked at the Carroll bridge. The engine was killed and the train was wrecked. The loss to the company will be very heavy.

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LEGITIMATE REBELLION.

The First Reliable News from Hayti in Two Months.

Legitimate Will Still Be Driven from Port au Prince.

Business and Society in Port au Prince.

General Dumas Proving False to Legitimate.

News from Hayti.

NEW YORK, June 27.—The first authentic news from Hayti in two months came yesterday by the steamer Prince William which left Port au Prince on June 20 and arrived yesterday. It brought twenty-five merchants who say that it is only a question of time when Legitimate's army will drive Legitimate from Port au Prince. The reason they left Port au Prince was that the affairs in Hayti have reached such a point that business is out of the question. Everything is stagnant. The town is over run with robbers. There is no money at all, and those who can in any way get out of the city are leaving the country. Provisions are high, four is selling at \$2 per barrel, and the poorer classes are suffering for the necessities of life and are constantly on the verge of insurrection. In the city the army of Legitimate is encamped and the city is in a measure in a state of siege.

Among the passengers on the steamer William was G. B. Nelson, a resident of this city, who, four months ago, went to Hayti to enter the employ of Legitimate as an engineer on a machine. He said he returned because he found the situation there too warm for him. Legitimate stood little chance against Legitimate, whose army was well equipped and numbered ten thousand men. When Nelson left, Legitimate's troops were within four miles of Port au Prince and had taken four miles by sea. He said that Legitimate did not rush on Port au Prince immediately because he was waiting a signal from his friends in the city. Legitimate's former commander-in-chief, General Picquart, evacuated Grand Saïme or a consideration of \$250,000 and succeeded in leaving the island with the money. Three ministers of war had fled away in as many months, and one of these, General Anselme, privateer, appropriated \$250,000 of the government money and resigned. As to the Legitimate's army, being captured by Legitimate's army, the fruits of the matter was said Nelson, that the vessel was only a life over three hours and was released when Captain Kellogg of the United States steamship Osage made a demand upon Legitimate. At first the demand was refused except under the condition that the Osage would not go to Gonaves. Captain Kellogg wrote upon the back of Legitimate's note that if the vessel was not released within five days and \$500,000 paid over by Legitimate he would bombard the city. The demand was immediately complied with and \$500,000 paid to Captain Kellogg.

Portugal's Action.

LONDON, June 27.—Advices from Delagoa Bay say that a British gunboat is expected there on Saturday. The railway employees are preparing to make forcible resistance to the army of Portugal. The army of Portugal is now on the march. A meeting of the company to build the Delagoa Bay railway and of the chamber of commerce is to be held in London tomorrow and will request the state exchange and European banks to cease quoting Portuguese securities until Portugal makes reparations.

The Gorge to-day says that Portugal is guilty of an unwarrantable breach of faith and a shameful dishonour. Lord Salisbury said in the house of lords that the government had requested Portugal to refrain from any action. It is understood here that Secretary Baine, in response to a petition, will send an American war vessel to the bay to look after American interests.

Attack on Switzerland Renewed.

BERLIN, June 27.—The North German Gazette renews the attack upon Switzerland and charges that Switzerland promotes the dissemination of social democratic ideas among the young men of the country. It says the anarchists without regard to the law are allowed to remain in Switzerland and without any effort on the part of the authorities to identify them. It declares that the report of the Swiss foreign minister to a recent in person of the national rally in which he declared that under no circumstances would Switzerland share with any power the right to police her own territory was inadequate and unsatisfactory. It says, however, that the reply of the Swiss to the commission made by Russia and Austria are more polite and less hostile than was expected from the wording of the inquiry.

Mining Engineers in Leadville.

LEADVILLE, June 27.—The mining engineers' party arrived this evening and were met by the local committee under the charge of Mr. A. A. Bow. They express themselves delighted with the reception here on their arrival and tonight at the city hall were given a public reception and ball. The most prominent people of Leadville were a large number of those present, being managers and members of the local committee. The reception was a very successful one. To-day the party visited the prominent mines and discussed the

COLUMBIA'S CREW COLLAPSED.

New London, Conn., June 27.—The failure of the Columbia boat racing was an exciting contest between Cornell and Columbia and the sensational collapse of the Columbia crew. The instant they crossed the finish, when they were rowing, six of them, Bracey, McEwan, O'Brien, Goodman, Cason and Poole, fell over in a dead faint, completely exhausted. Five of the six rowed down men recovered consciousness within a few minutes but McEwan was unconscious for thirty minutes. The six men were placed on board a steamer. Two other men in the Columbia boat, Cutler and Peaton, also had to be assisted of their boat.

When the Columbia launch arrived the entire Columbia crew were taken on and carried to their rooms and put to bed. The men were in pretty bad shape. They had been rowed to a finish and had completely broken down. There was quite a faint, completely exhausted. Five of the six rowed down men recovered consciousness within a few minutes but McEwan was unconscious for thirty minutes. The six men were placed on board a steamer. Two other men in the Columbia boat, Cutler and Peaton, also had to be assisted of their boat.

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THE ALTON'S CHARGES.

DENVER, June 27.—George L. Kroes, assistant general passenger agent of the Rock Island, was in the city today to investigate the charges made by the Alton that the Rock Island and its officers of Denver were \$40 Chicago tickets. Mr. Kroes made a personal visit to the passengers and found that their stock of tickets on the lines was very low, only a few being held. He owed his investigation by offering a premium of 70 per cent for a ticket over the Rock Island. He found in the hands of passengers in excess of \$10,000 in tickets discovered. He further asserted that he believed the statement of the Alton is on a bluff and that it will be made. Some passengers here that there are Rock Island tickets in the market and say that the stock they were enabled to buy in a few months ago has been exhausted. It is earned that the Alton's contemplated move was known here a week ago but had been back for some time.

Facilities in Kansas City.

KANSAS CITY, June 27.—Five laborers were making sewer connections this afternoon when by mistake one of the men shovelled a hole in the sewer vault. The escaping gas overcame him so suddenly that he died almost instantly. Two others, W. H. and A. B., jumped in to the ditch to rescue him and they too were overcome by the gas. All three were taken to the hospital. W. H. died this evening and A. B. is in a precarious condition.

Will Protest the Game.

LEADVILLE, June 27.—Timothy Weir called out two Leadville men to-day and then acknowledged he was wrong. The game was protested. Pears and Johnson were the battery for Leadville, and Karan and Scott for Pueblo.

Score by Innings.

Innings.....1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
Pueblo.....0 1 3 5 0 0 0 0 0
Leadville.....0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0

Two Mysterious Men.

CHICAGO, June 27.—Young Carson, who was to-day in charge of the college which Cronin was so mysteriously called, says that among the visitors today were two men who made occasional remarks about the fate of the former Cronin and the danger of being too forward in assisting for the police. Carson promises to believe that he was being "bribeed," but failed to explain why he did not telephone the police to arrest the two men who, he says, remained in the neighborhood for some time.

Phelps Feted.

WASHINGTON, June 27.—William Walter Phelps, minister to Germany, is receiving a series of social honors before he leaves Washington. Last night he was entertained at a dinner by Congressman Pitt, where he met Secretary Baine and the representatives of the diplomatic service in Washington. This morning, in company with Secretary Baine, he was treated to a luncheon at the White House by President Harrison.

New Bank.

WASHINGTON, June 27.—The completion of the currency today authorized the Washington National Bank of Seattle to begin business with a capital of \$100,000. Edward O. Graves has resigned the office of chief of engraving, and printing is accepted by the treasury of the bank.

Kearse at Hayti.

WASHINGTON, June 27.—The United States steamer Kearse arrived at New Orleans today, after a stormy passage from New York. She will proceed to Port au Prince.

An Organized Students.

BURLINGTON, Vt., June 28.—Dr. R. G. Chase, the known organizer of the New York City strike, has been appointed for some weeks of study in the school.

This one is here and is and has been for

There is a rumor that Martin Bursé's brother formerly lived here but this can be traced to no reliable source.

ALBANY, June 2.—A cyclone passed over northwestern Missouri yesterday afternoon demolishing a number of dwellings, school houses and other prop-

three miles east, was destroyed. Williams' nine-year-old son and his mother-in-law, Mrs. C. E. Ristpin, were instantly killed, and Mrs. Williams was fatally injured.

The village of Lone Star was nearly destroyed and two or three persons fatally injured. Many other farm houses and buildings were destroyed in the vicinity.

SEKNE, June 21.—The Bundesrat in reply to the inquiry made by the national ratifies that there is any ground for the complaints made by foreign powers that decisions are being taken.

Switzerland and will always fulfill her international obligations but not as the duty of watching the intrigues of revolutionists does not devolve upon Switzerland.

trality but is incumbent upon every state. It says that negotiations between Switzerland and the powers will continue and ends by giving an assurance that the dispute will properly meet the dis-

Thurston Making Inquiries

Samoa say that Lieutenant Thurston is inquiring into the charges made by Germany that the British consul at Apia has been aiding Matafa.

Carnegie's Men Will Strike.
PITTSBURG, June 21.—Andrew Carnegie has been unable to reach an agreement with his men as to wages and the

The Rate on Bullion.

of the arbitrators who authorized the reduction from 8.5 to 8.3 as the rate on bullion from Utah points to the Missouri river and refused to authorize any change

points, Chairman Waker has issued a circular stating the considerations which influenced the executive board in reaching that result. It is shown that the request from "ited agents" was

by the Southern Pacific and that there were a number of other reasons which made it impracticable to maintain the 8.5 rate. It is also shown that sufficient

The Rock's and propose to make a 86 rate on union from Colorado points, arguing that the business is large y cop-

reduction of the rate is important for the development of business and proper distribution of the loading; that the proposed rate of 86 fairly compensates for the service, being about 1 cent per ton

made too high by the existing combination as compared with other rates. The executive board holds it contrary to the general scope and spirit of the agreement.

The United Ireland's Stock.

ister to Chili, he transferred to Michael Davitt his shares in the newspaper, United Ireland. Parne and Davitt are now the sole owners.

WASHINGTON, June 24.—Director of Customs Kimball was questioned to-day with regard to the recent heavy exportations of gold from New York. He said

France, premium having been offered by the Bank of France. "About the first of June," said the director, "the Bank of England raised by a half penny an ounce

gold coins and recourse has been had to the United States where under the law of May 25, 1892, gold coins can be exchanged at coinage mints and the assay office at New York in sums of \$5000.

...towards the exchange and without loss on account of the wear of coin which is suffered where coin in place of bars is dealt with." The director thinks the law should be repealed or else amended.

present stock of bars at the assay office in New York is the most available in the world for the world's benefit rather than that of the United States.

CHICAGO, June 24.—The chief of police has received a dispatch from Frankfort, Ind., stating that the suspect arrested there is not Cooney.

LOUISVILLE, June 21.—Senator Blackburn when shown Senator Chandler's card in regard to their misunderstanding.

version was not correct. He declined to say anything further and remarked that he would leave it to the three other senators who were witnesses of the disclosure to make a statement if they chose.

Yale Wins.
NEW LONDON, Conn., June 21.—The eight oared, four mile straightaway race between Yale and the University of

evening over the Thames river, and won by Yale by one and a half lengths. The interest in the race centered almost wholly on the exhibition given by Yale as a means of inducing participation in the

A Thrilling Experience.
BAYFORD, Mass., June 21.—Captain
Tiler of the schooner *Bea*, which

...age, reports a harrowing experience in the port of Samana, Bayt., on May 12th, when several Egyptian soldiers, without warning or any known reason, opened

to seek safety in the ice, and being
convinced that after dark, Captain
Fisher had permission from the general.

sex day demanded an explanation of the outrage, but received no satisfaction.

THE GAZETTE

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THE GAZETTE PRINTING CO.

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Per annum.....\$3.00
Per six months.....\$1.50
Per three months.....\$0.75
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ADVERTISING RATES
Rates made known on application to the office.

JOB WORK
Facilities for Plain and Fancy Job Printing equal to those of any establishment west of the Missouri river.

All persons having advertisements in the paper and desiring them discontinued will please make it known at the office of the printer, who will be properly attended to. We can not hold ourselves responsible for advertisements continuing in the paper unless notice is thus given.

No claims are allowed against employers of the GAZETTE to offset any of our accounts. All advertisements for the WEEKLY GAZETTE must be paid for in full before the 15th of each month.

Advertising agents are respectfully notified that we do not want any advertising from them.

B. W. STURGEON
Manager of the GAZETTE

It is strange that neither Weber and Graum nor any of the state officers are for an inquiry into the correctness of the former's bill. Even Mr. Weber who is a member of the legislature, prefers to rest under the charge of rendering a dishonest bill.

Complaint is made that the fragments of the D. & R. G. crossing on Euclid does not give proper warning of trains to drivers of carriages crossing the track. There is bound to be some careful accident at this crossing some day which no fragment can avert. But it is very important that the chances of this accident should be lessened.

One of the scientific uses of the Bife tower will be to weigh the moon. The method by which this rather startling purpose is to be accomplished is explained, along with the other marvelous capacities of that mammoth aspiration of iron, by Camille Flammarion, president of the French astronomical society, in the July number of The Cosmopolitan, with a number of striking illustrations.

We have received a circular from the Horace Greeley statue committee, requesting subscriptions for the statue to be erected in City Hall Park, New York, facing the site of his journalistic abode. Directly after his death, a fund was started which was subscribed to by such persons as G. W. Childs, James Gordon Bennett, Walter Reuther, P. O. Barnum, Samuel J. Tilden, Augustus S. Smith, and others. But the interest died out and the fund was invested to rest at some other time. Typographical union No. 6 and the Horace Greeley Grand Army post have revived the matter and are seeking to add to this fund so as to erect a monument worthy of the distinguished journalist. It would be very appropriate if this money were to come from the editors and printers throughout the country.

Among her anti-slavery recollections, Julia Ward Howe writes in the July Cosmopolitan: "My husband had to me early in 1857 of a very remarkable man, who, he said, seemed bent upon sacrificing himself for the human race. 'You will hear of him one day,' said Dr. Howe, 'meanwhile you are not to mention what I have told you.' He had not told me the name of this person. In the summer of 1857, I one day asked him whether he remembered his mention of this man. He replied that he did. 'He will come to this house this afternoon,' said my husband. 'You will see him.' His name is John Brown. He did come, and I remember him as a man of middle height, thick-set, his hair and beard of an amber color, a little touched with gray. His face was grave, resolute, but kindly. I had the pleasure of taking him by the hand, but our conversation was brief and unimportant. Yet even this meeting with him had in my eyes a certain solemnity. I must have been about two years after this, that my husband, coming into our sitting room, found me with the Boston Transcript in my hand. 'There has been a strange attack on Harper's Ferry,' said, handing him the paper. 'Brown has got to work,' was his answer."

The American Institute of Civics has been organized to "promote on the part of voters and adults generally, without reference to the inclination of special theories or partisan views, the patient and conscientious study of the most essential facts relating to the affairs of government and citizenship, to the end that every citizen may be qualified to act as the part of an intelligent and upright juror in all affairs submitted to the decision of the nation." It is not organized to reach any special theories or any partisan views. The work is divided into different departments, among which is the department of the press. In this department there will be the publication of brief and instructive papers by writers of ability, regarding matters of importance in the field of civil polity, law, ethics and economics. The trustees of this organization consist in their number some of the most eminent jurists, educators and statisticians in the country. We have arranged for the publication of a series of articles in this state. These will be published in August. They will be "The School and the State," written by President Gates of Rutgers College; the second, "The Making of a Citizen," by Professor Johnson of Princeton College.

Other articles will be by Edward Atkinson, the famous economist; Noah Porter, ex-president of Yale University; and Carroll D. Wright, whose essays on the subject of labor statistics.

Mr. J. V. Skiff has opened the office of "Bureau of Emigration and Statistics of the State of Colorado." There is no office more important than this for the collection and distribution of information regarding the state. The state has appropriated ten thousand dollars a year to pay the salary and expenses of the office. The head of the department is called "superintendent." It is his duty to collect all statistics and data regarding the agricultural, mineral, stock and manufacturing industries of the state. It will include not only statistics regarding gold, silver, coal, iron and coal, limestone, marble, lime and cement. He is supposed to know the localities of the state where certain crops can be most profitably grown, and be able to give information regarding the character of the soil, timber and climate. In fact, he has to gather all statistics that will be of any value and interest to parties in the state or abroad. He is to have on exhibition at his office samples of the products of the state. Where there are industrial exhibitions in this state or in other states he is to make exhibits. He is also to prepare and publish pamphlets, circulars, cards and such other information as will disseminate knowledge of the resources of the state and facilitate immigration. Information, too, transportation to the state and aid in settling are to be furnished immigrants. The county assessor of each county is made a county superintendent of immigration, whose duty it is to furnish all information at his command to the state superintendent and be to receive reasonable compensation for his services from the county commissioners. Such a bureau has long been needed in the state. There has been no way heretofore of getting information with any ease or accuracy. The different New Year's editions published by the newspapers of the state have been of some help. But as a view with each other in giving a favorable showing for its own locality, the facts undoubtedly in many cases were somewhat inflated. The superintendent will not have any reason for giving anything but the truth, and his means of collecting statistics are such as will make them both accurate and valuable. Hereafter when information is written for regarding the state, this information can be obtained from the superintendent, or the editors can be referred to him to answer. As we remarked directly after the appointment, Mr. Skiff is very well fitted for this position. For the past fifteen years he has either been connected with one of the newspapers, or more or less identified with immigration projects.

A correspondent writes to the Voice, the organ of prohibition, and asks what features in the present edition are a prohibitionist can consistently aid in enforcing. "The Voice" says that prohibitionists can aid in enforcing the prohibition features, such as are against selling to minors and to drunkards, on Sunday and election days and after midnight. They may also go before the executive board and show why certain applicants who are unworthy should not receive licenses. They can also assist in enforcing the civil damage feature of the law. The Voice also says that aiding to enforce the present laws to the above extent does not imply the sanction of the license feature. This is quite true. But why should the prohibitionists stop at this? Their object is to reduce the evil of drinking and crime drinking. It is very evident that in some places the evil is more reduced by license than by prohibition. If so, why should not these prohibitionists favor that which will most reduce the evil? The sober-minded supporters of this country have begun to look at this issue in a sensible manner. The prohibitionists have been visiting the ground. Many good men, for example, who voted for the prohibition amendment to the Rhode Island constitution in 1885 voted for the repeal of the amendment this spring. They are realizing the fact that the prohibition amendment has not established the results that were expected, and they care more for the good order and good morals of their state than for consistency in the title of the law. The object is to reduce, if not suppress, evil. In Pennsylvania the prohibitionists estimated that they would carry the state by at least twenty thousand majority. But they are nearly two hundred thousand in the minority. The campaign in Pennsylvania, Rhode Island and Massachusetts were different from any that have ever been fought on the temperance issue heretofore. Heretofore it has usually been a fight between the prohibitionists and liquor element. But this year it seemed to be a contest between the prohibitionists and the conservative people who wished law to be respected and the evils of intemperance lessened, if they could not be abolished.

Mrs. Hayes, the wife of ex-President Hayes, is dead. Mrs. Hayes has been a somewhat remarkable character. She has often been laughed at and not infrequently sneered at, but she has shown a brain enough to know what she was right about. She was a woman of high character and her death is a loss to the country. She was the wife of a brave citizen of Ohio and was the first lady to be elected to the White House. She was a woman of great courage and her death is a loss to the country.

Simon Cameron was born in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, on March 8, 1796, and was an orphan at an early age. He worked as a common laborer in newspaper offices in Lancaster, Harrisburg and Washington for several years, and in 1820 began editing a paper in Yorktown. In 1822 he became editor of a Harrisburg paper and while in that position became interested in a number of banking and railroad enterprises. He was a natural financier and rapidly accumulated a considerable fortune. His love for controlling men led him to politics and he was elected to the United States senate in 1853. His term covered the stirring crisis of secession and during that time he was so ardent an advocate of peace that his loyalty was questioned. In the convention which nominated Lincoln, Cameron had some support for both the presidency and vice presidency. He was secretary of war from March, 1861, to January, 1862, and was then sent as minister to Russia, from which post he returned in 1866. In 1869 he was again elected to the national senate and re-elected in 1875 but resigned in 1877, when his son Don Cameron succeeded him.

After twenty years of useful busy life, Simon Cameron passed away peacefully at his country home near Lancaster, Pa., where he had spent most of his time since retiring from active life. His last illness was not severe and he passed away peacefully. He was a man of great energy and ability, and his life was a model of industry and success. He was a man of great energy and ability, and his life was a model of industry and success. He was a man of great energy and ability, and his life was a model of industry and success.

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"The South" is a recently started organ of the progressive colored republicans of South Carolina. It is published in Charleston. A number containing an editorial was published last week. It is a very interesting and well-written paper, and it is a pleasure to read it. It is a paper that is worth reading, and it is a pleasure to read it.

The greatest menace to republican ascendancy in our state is the large ignorant colored majority that must be made to see the necessity of securing an end to the slave system. The colored man must be made to see the necessity of securing an end to the slave system. The colored man must be made to see the necessity of securing an end to the slave system. The colored man must be made to see the necessity of securing an end to the slave system.

It is necessary to say that such a policy is suicidal, or that no party can hope to survive very long after treatment of a best material. The colored man must be made to see the necessity of securing an end to the slave system. The colored man must be made to see the necessity of securing an end to the slave system. The colored man must be made to see the necessity of securing an end to the slave system.

The Chicago Times says that there is not a city in the United States that is not green with envy because Chicago continues to advance as the great American newspaper center. It is a city that is a model of industry and success, and it is a pleasure to read it. It is a city that is a model of industry and success, and it is a pleasure to read it.

The Denver Republican appeared yesterday in a new dress. It is a great improvement on the old dress, and it is a pleasure to read it. It is a paper that is worth reading, and it is a pleasure to read it.

more appropriate in a daily paper. The advertising type is larger than that formerly used and contains a good supply of copy. It is a paper that is worth reading, and it is a pleasure to read it.

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and most disgraceful practices can be expected to do anything else but smear the men of the Roosevelt and Miller camps. In a case where Mr. C. can be elected and re-elected to the highest offices within the gift of the people, honest and clean men do not consider it a disgrace to be defeated at the polls.

Mr. Simmons, governor of Canterbury prison, is authority for the following: "The number of prisoners who have been committed to the prison with a life term have been increasing during the last ten years, amounting to 23,000. Among them I have come in contact with ministers of the gospel, numbers of persons who were once members of Christian churches, as also children of pious parents, but never met with a prisoner who was a teetotaler."

We publish this morning a letter, entitled "British American Association Decried." We do not wonder that our correspondent was somewhat annoyed by the extraordinary letter of Governor Chasler. But the letter was in such a bad temper and bad taste and so transparently unjust that it did not seem worthy to be published. Possibly, however, as it emanated from a state officer of standing, it deserved a passing remark.

Miss May Kendal, the young English poetess, whose semi-humorous, semi-satirical verses, originally contributed to Longmans Magazine and Punch, were recently gathered into a volume called "Dreams to See." She has now written her first novel, "Such is Life." It will be published shortly by Longmans, Green & Co., both in London and New York.

The official returns of the national election from the town of Nash Mills, Ga., show the total republican vote there to have been three, and yet Mr. Harrison has on file in the White House eleven applications from as many male applicants for the postmastership of that town, and all of these applicants claim to have voted the republican ticket at the last election.

The Voice, the organ of the prohibition party, struggles on in its attempt to place before its readers some bright streak in the black cloud which has settled down over the cause which it advocates. The prohibition boat has lost its sails, one after another in the last few months, and Pennsylvania and Rhode Island and last week knocked the bottom out and crippled the rudder. The Voice can see a stone wall when it is directly in front of it, it will not go about in the gutter amongst the worn out type and forget it.

Ex-Congressman Yallock says that he troubles over the governorship of West Virginia will have a good effect as it will put the people of the state on their guard in the future and probably result in honest elections. Yallock means well, but he shows his ignorance when he talks about honest elections and West Virginia in the same sentence. The governor of Louisiana very properly and very promptly puts his foot down on the scheme to hold a prize fight within his jurisdiction. While he is in that mood he might go further with the good work and issue a proclamation denouncing those who engage in the practice of allowing negroes for attempting to exercise the rights of suffrage.

There seems to be some question as to the ultimate success of the commission now negotiating with the Sioux Indians for a portion of their reservation. The situation is more favorable to the commission now than it was some days ago, and there is a prospect that the necessary number of signatures, two-thirds of the adult male members being required, will be secured. The tract which will be acquired about the commission be successful in negotiating the purchase is quite extensive, being a little larger than the states of Massachusetts, Delaware, Rhode Island and Connecticut combined. That part of it which will be thrown open to homestead entry will accommodate fully 50,000 people. The land is so fertile, the conditions are said to be such as to some of the best in the United States. The average temperature is 55 degrees Fahrenheit, and the tract is well watered by the Niobrara and Cannon Ball rivers and the smaller streams flowing into them. It is situated at the junction of Wyoming, Nebraska and Dakota. Ever since the attention of the country was attracted by the rich mineral discoveries of the Black Hills region this portion of the Sioux reservation has been eagerly coveted by those who desired to turn it into a farming region from which to supply the mining towns of the section. The purchasing of it from the Sioux Indians has been generally opposed by the various associations interested themselves in the welfare of the red man, but this opposition has been based largely on the ground that any scheme for dealing with the Indians is a scheme to rob them. Too often this has been true, and the Indians have been generally considered legitimate prey. But this case seems to be an exception to the rule. The proposition made by the government seems to be a fair one, and there has been no disposition shown on the part of the commission to force the Indians to agree to anything but a fair deal. The tract which it is desired to acquire is one which is not much coveted by the Sioux and one which they are very well afforded to give up for the purpose.

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BRADLAUGH AND HIS HOUSE

AN INDEPENDENT PRESS
PUBLISHED FOR THE PROPRIETOR

The Daily Editors of the Press
"The Daily Press"

By Anne Bradlaugh of the
Press of the Press

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LONDON, June 1, 1899.

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BRADLAUGH AND HIS HOUSE

AN INDEPENDENT PRESS
PUBLISHED FOR THE PROPRIETOR

The Daily Editors of the Press
"The Daily Press"

By Anne Bradlaugh of the
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